

## TWAS A BIG PARTY

Chase County Farmer Has the Countryside as Guests at House Warming.

### GOVERNOR CAPPER ATTENDED

After Speeches by State Executor and Others a Free Dinner Was Served to 2,500.

Between 250 and 300 motor cars and more than one hundred buggies and wagons carried a crowd variously estimated at between 2,000 and 2,500 persons to the big house warming celebration given by William Mercer, a young Homestead farmer, at his ranch twenty-five miles southwest of Cottonwood Falls recently. Mercer is just completing a \$10,000 residence on the site his father first erected a little cabin forty-five years ago when the family emigrated to Kansas from Kent, England.

The celebration, which was one of the largest of the kind ever held in that part of the state, was attended by Gov. Arthur Capper, who spoke in the afternoon. His speech was followed by an address by Maj. "Ironjaw" Brown. Visitors from thirty miles away were present and the day was declared a holiday by the various school districts surrounding the Mercer ranch so the pupils and their teachers might attend the celebration. A big dinner of beef, pork or mutton was served free to everyone.

One of the most interesting parts of the day's celebration was an Indian fight staged between a group of cowboys and a score of horsemen who represented the redskins, who were painted and wore all the trappings of the Indian warrior.

When the Mercer family came from England to Chase County forty-five years ago they took a homestead. The father, Alfred Mercer, built their first cabin of stones and logs and thatched it with brush. Although they were without means and those first years were trying ones for them, yet he raised a large family, all of whom are now prosperous farmers or farmers' wives of that county.

Shriners Meet at Salina.—Hundreds of Shriners from all over Kansas gathered recently at Salina for their semi-annual convention. Forty-seven services were initiated at Isis Temple in the afternoon. At night there was a "Shrine show," a banquet and a grand ball.

Electricity for Two Cents.—The city commissioners of Wellington have put into effect a rate of two cents a kilowatt for electric current for cooking and heating. The rate for lighting remains at eight cents and for motors at five cents. The city plant is making money and is in fine condition.

Greeted K. U. Soldiers.—University of Kansas students and faculty mobilized at Lawrence to greet Company M, First Kansas Infantry, mustered out of the federal service at Fort Riley. Company M is composed of University of Kansas students. Chancellor Frank Strong issued orders that all classes be dismissed at the "sound of the whistle." The university band led a long procession of K. U. men, co-eds and "pros" to the train to greet the student soldier boys.

Mother of Fourteen Dies.—Mrs. Sarah Arthur, 82 years old, a resident of Atchison county for forty-five years, is dead at her home near there. Mrs. Arthur was the mother of fourteen children, all of whom, with her husband, Samuel Arthur, survive her.

Sues for Gas Shortage.—Injunction proceedings have been started in district court at Iola by the Iola Portland Cement Company against the Wichita Pipeline Company, as a result of a shortage of gas in the recent cold wave.

The pipeline company supplies Iola with gas, as well as the cement plant, and when citizens began complaining of the shortage the plant's supply of gas was cut off for several hours in order more might be turned into the city's mains. The cement company immediately went into court and asked for a temporary restraining order, prohibiting the pipeline company from cutting off their gas supply, under the contract they have with them calling for four months' notice before the contract can be terminated. The order was granted.

Pioneer Realty Man Dies.—James M. Lane, 83 years old, who came to Burlington in 1857, died there recently. He was a prominent real estate agent in the early days and a leading Republican politician, holding several county offices.

New Oil Well Near Paola.—Drillers recently brought in an oil well at a depth of seven hundred feet west of Paola. Oil sand to the depth of eighty feet was struck, and oil men say it is one of the most promising wells ever drilled in that county.

Found Dead in Barn.—Harry Brandley, a farmer and stockman of Chase County, 44 years of age, was found dead in the barn on his farm several miles southeast of Matfield Green the other day. The cause of death is unknown.

Pioneer Dies at Doniphan.—Adam Schnell, 71 years old, a pioneer resident of Doniphan, is dead at his home there. He was a native of Alsace, but came to Weston, Mo., with his parents when 1 year old and in 1863 to Doniphan, where he engaged in the wagon making business.

Dead at 106.—John Mulhiney, 106 years old, is dead at a Wichita hospital. He was a native of Ireland, and often said he hoped to live to be 116, the age both his parents attained, he claimed.

## AMBITIONS OF THE CO-EDS

Only One Girl at State University Admits Aspirations to Matrimony—Many to Be Teachers.

"Matrimony is my intended vocation," wrote one young woman student in the University of Kansas in giving information required in enrolling. Of the 1,098 women students in the university she was the only one even to hint she expected to be married. Seven hundred and nine of her university sisters expressed ambition to be teachers.

While 65 per cent of the university women say they expect to become teachers, Kansas women are refusing to stick to the one profession dedicated to women and are reaching out into other work. One woman entered the school of engineering this year; another the school of law. One woman hopes for a motion picture career, another says she's going to be merely a plain business woman, four are specializing in dramatic art and one prospective missionary is enrolled with two medical missionaries among the fifteen women who are studying medicine.

Three women are to be druggists, four wish to be nurses, one hankers to do entomologist illustrating, another craves photography. Two women wish to outdo man in scientific research, three hope to be expert technicians, one is preparing to be a librarian, twenty-seven are acquiring a "nose for news" in the journalism field while two are cultivating the "gift of gab" so vitally necessary to lecture work.

An assessor, a bacteriologist and an interior decorator will intrude into more of the fields men are supposed to want to keep for themselves, four will become physical instructors; two, social service workers, and two play-ground workers. Of the remaining 312 women students in the university 100 plan to be teachers of public music or concert players, 190 signified no intended vocation and thirty-two admitted they were undecided, which may mean an addition to the solitary matrimony class or more teachers.

## THE GILMERS AGAIN IN JAIL

Bondsmen Deliver Couple Accused of Murder to the Authorities at Garden City.

Fred M. Gilmer and his young wife are again in the county jail at Garden City, having been delivered to the sheriff by the bondsmen who three weeks ago were so eager to help Gilmer in his trouble.

It is alleged in a letter to D. L. Whitehurst, an editor there, from Mrs. Kate Gilmer of Webb City, Mo., that she is the former wife of Gilmer, and that he deserted her about fourteen years ago. Later, according to the letter from the Missouri woman, Gilmer was convicted of cattle stealing and sent to the penitentiary from Cass county, Missouri. He served two years, she says, moving to Garden City just after being released.

Now Gilmer is broken-hearted. The friends, among them bankers, who came to him three weeks ago and offered to go his bond for \$100,000 if necessary, have vanished. Gilmer said he would make an attempt to get another bond through. The trial will not be held until the January term of court.

Railroad Conductor Died.—R. J. Harkness, a Union Pacific conductor, 28 years old, died recently at Ellisworth from injuries received between cars at Ellis. He was a son-in-law of Dr. A. Kidd of Ellis, and had been only recently promoted to a conductor.

Motor Accident Proves Fatal.—Herbert Simpson, who was injured by a Santa Fe engine at Wichita when it hit his motor-car, died later in a local hospital.

Feed Roaches Borax.—Borax and powdered sweet chocolate in equal parts make an effective cockroach killer, says Prof. S. J. Hunter, head of the department of entomology in the University of Kansas. Sprinkle the mixture on the cupboard and shelves where the pests run. Professor Hunter recommends this simple pest eradicator after making experiments that proved its effectiveness.

Pioneer Woman Dead.—Mrs. Amos L. Lingard, 65 years old, and a resident of Franklin County since 1854, is dead at Ottawa. The husband, five daughters and two sons survive.

Died in the Trenches.—Nick Winter, 20 years old, a New York waltz who was taken into the family of Doctor and Mrs. F. B. May at Hunnwell, when he was 8 years old, is dead in the trenches before Verdun.

Died in Railway Station.—Mrs. Christine Lundeen of Salina died recently while at the Union Pacific Station in Junction City. A daughter was with her when death occurred.

Rob Little River Bank.—The Little River State Bank was robbed the other night and it is reported the loot was got away with \$4,000. Every telephone and telephone wire leading out of that city was cut and also the big cable leading to the local offices.

Ex-Soldier Died on Train.—Vessie R. Boffing, 25 years old, a discharged United States soldier from Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, died in a chair car on the Santa Fe train going from Wichita to Mulvane recently.

Fall From Ladder Fatal.—Benjamin Landa, 20 years old, fell from a fire escape ladder at Leavenworth and was killed. He was trying to get on top of a three-story building to get a good view of a trapeze performance when a rope broke, allowing the ladder to fall.

Caught Crippled Pelican.—A crippled pelican, with wings spreading nearly six feet, was brought to Salina recently by J. F. Brewster, a farmer. It was wounded by hunters and made a hard fight to prevent capture.

## ROAD BUILDING

### MILLIONS FOR BETTER ROADS

Sum of \$85,000,000 of Federal Funds Made Available for Construction of Country Highways.

By the passage of the federal aid road bill the government of the United States has put itself in the way to reap great benefits. According to the new law, the sum of \$85,000,000 of federal funds is made available for the construction of country roads. Of this amount \$75,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of rural roads under co-operative arrangements with the highway departments of the various states and \$10,000,000 is to be used in developing roads and trails within or partly within the national forests.

This law is proof of the national awakening to the fact that our country is lamentably deficient in well-constructed highways. The main



Well-Cared-For Highway.

lines of travel in the early days were the shores of great waters and the rivers and canals. The railroad building era followed close upon the period of the river steamboat and for these and other reasons the highways of the land were neglected.

One of the most powerful of the agencies now at work for better roads is the automobile. The country owes a debt to the motor-driven car for making insistent demand for adequate highways over which to travel.

The expenditure of these many millions of dollars will benefit the people very greatly by helping to convey farm products to market and thus to some extent it will make living cheaper and more comfortable, says Chicago News. Moreover, the country with an abundance of good roads within its boundaries is more easily defended when threatened from without. The best result of all, however, will be the quickening of intercourse and intelligence and the unifying of this great nation, which as yet is too much given to sprawling physically and otherwise.

## KENTUCKY FIRST TO IMPROVE

Spent Money for Construction of Roads Over Half Century Ago—Had Highway Engineer.

It is often said that the use of state money for the construction of roads is of quite recent origin. The New Jersey state aid law of 1891 is sometimes referred to as the first instance of such use of state funds in this country. As a matter of fact, state money was spent for such purposes more than 75 years ago. Kentucky paid out over \$2,000,000 for road improvements between 1820 and 1840, under the direction of a state highway engineer, who drew a salary of \$5,000 a year, a very large sum for those days. The roads built then were 24 to 30 feet wide between the ditches. The surfaces were constructed of broken stone, and the bottoms were of large stones wedged together to make what road builders call a telford foundation. About 1850 business conditions in the country became bad and this work stopped. When it was resumed in 1908 such a long period had elapsed since the earlier state-aid law that 1908 is usually fixed as the beginning of state roadwork in Kentucky.

Roads in Wisconsin. The good roads movement in Wisconsin is organizing in a way that seems certain to produce early substantial results.

Autos Pay Best. An automobile load going through the village spends more money there than a dozen train loads passing the depot. Good roads pay.

Heavy Pork Not Wanted. Heavy pork is not wanted in the market as in years gone by.

Quail in Orchards. A cover of quail in the orchard will prove a good friend to the grower because they eat a tremendous number of insects.

Keep Stock Growing. Keep the young stock growing throughout the summer months. Feed a little grain if necessary.

Plew Under Strawberry Bed. Plow under the old strawberry bed as soon as the plants have fruited and plant some other crop.

## LIVE STOCK ON RECLAMATION PROJECTS

### IRRIGATED PASTURE ON BOISE RECLAMATION PASTURE.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is becoming generally understood that live stock industries must be established on northern reclamation projects if the best agricultural development on these areas is to be brought about. In such development, it is recognized, irrigated pastures must play an important part. One of the chief advantages of the summer pasturing of live stock on irrigation projects is that during that period labor is especially scarce and costly on the reclaimed areas. The proper management of irrigated pastures is outlined in a circular recently issued by the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture.

The information in the circular is based on an experiment conducted during several years by federal and state agencies at the Huntley (Mont.), Scottsbluff (Neb.), and Belle Fourche (S. D.) field stations, and at the Gooding (Idaho) experiment station, by the University of Idaho; and on observations made during the past four years on 11 northern reclamation projects.

There is reason to believe that, while the carrying capacity and methods followed vary on different farms under observation, with good management an acre of pasture will support two cows or their equivalent in other live stock from four to six months each year, depending on the location of the project. It also appears that under favorable local conditions and proper care, the stock-carrying capacity of these pastures could be increased somewhat from year to year.

Profitable Pastures. Farmers in the Salt Lake valley of Utah have found that irrigated pastures are profitable on land which is valued at \$200 an acre. A dairy farmer in the Snake River valley of Idaho reports that his irrigated pasture carries three cows per acre.

The value of such pasturage can be stated in terms of hay replacement. Two cows will consume approximately a ton of alfalfa hay each month. If this hay is valued at \$3 a ton, the hay-replacement value of an acre of irrigated pasture will be \$5 a month. The length of the pasture season varies from four to six months, depending on the climatic conditions on the different projects. Hence the hay-replacement value of an acre of good pasture can be estimated at from \$20 to \$30 a year. These hay-replacement values would, of course, be greater when the price of hay exceeded \$5 a ton. In connection with this, it is important to consider the fact that the use of pastures requires much less labor than the feeding of hay, and that good pastures are at least equal to, if not better than, hay as feed for cows. Such returns as these fully justify the use of some of the best land on the farm for irrigated pastures.

Not all farmers who have tried irrigated pastures have obtained satisfactory results, but in most cases the failures have been due to causes which might have been prevented. One common error is the belief that the pasture should occupy that part of the farm which does not produce satisfactory yields of farm crops. Many have attempted to produce pasture on shallow soil or land that is rocky and unsuited for pasturage. Careless preparation of soil and poor seed are also common causes of failure. Low carrying capacity frequently is due to the fact that only grasses are used, whereas it is desirable to include one or two clovers. Overstocking, particularly during the first year, grazing when the soil is too wet, and inadequate or improper irrigation are other explanations of lack of success.

Preparing Seedbed. The circular devotes considerable attention to selection of locations for pastures, preparation of the land, the importance of using fertile and productive soil, making provision for proper irrigation and proper preparation of seedbed. Under the subject of the seedbed, the author writes:

"The seedbed should be carefully prepared and made firm and smooth, so that a satisfactory stand can be secured. It is ordinarily better to provide plenty of moisture in the soil before seeding time than to seed in a dry soil and irrigate immediately afterwards. This is true particularly of heavy soil, on which a tough crust is likely to form after irrigation and interfere with the emergence of the young plants. On light soils, however, where the upper three or four inches dries out very rapidly, it frequently is necessary to seed in dry soil and to irrigate immediately after seeding. In such instances the use of the corrugation method of irrigation during the first year is particularly desirable, and the land should be prepared accordingly."

Pasture Crop Varieties. Regarding pasture crops the publication says:

"There are in use in irrigated pastures a variety of crops in almost innumerable combinations. In the great majority of cases, however, the best

results are secured with a mixture of one or more grasses and at least one variety of clover. Sweet clover alone is used to some extent on a number of projects, but no information has been secured which appears to warrant any general recommendation of this crop in preference to mixed grasses for irrigated pastures. Some cases of sweet-clover bloat have been reported, and it has not been possible to secure any reliable data showing that sweet clover has a high carrying capacity. The use of alfalfa as a pasture crop for cattle or sheep cannot be recommended for the northern projects, because alfalfa so frequently causes loss from bloat. On one of the projects, 55 per cent of the cattle lost during the year 1915 are known to have died from alfalfa bloat. Losses sustained by farmers and in the experiments of the office of western irrigation agriculture of the bureau of plant industry indicate that it is not safe to use even a small quantity of alfalfa seed in pasture mixture. From the information at present available there seems to be no doubt that it is advisable to confine the selection of pasture crops to the grasses and clovers.

"There is little uniformity at present as to the kinds of grasses and clovers used. Some pastures contain only a single grass and no clover, while others have as many as seven or eight grasses and two or three clovers. The use of a single grass or several grasses without clover is considered inadvisable, largely because of low carrying capacity. The use of several grasses which have different habits of growth and different temperature requirements assures more nearly continuous growth throughout the season. For example, some grasses will grow better during cool weather or in times of water shortage than other grasses which, on the other hand, may make rapid growth when the temperature is high or when water is abundant.

"The two clovers most commonly used with the grasses are white and alsike, sometimes one and sometimes both being used. Difficulty occasionally results from clover bloat where the clover has been seeded too heavily or where the conditions are especially favorable to its growth, as they are on some of the projects. Where the pasture crops include several grasses and where not to exceed two pounds per acre of either clover seed is used, the danger of bloat is not likely to be serious. In the selection of crops for irrigated pastures, provision should always be made for variety and high carrying capacity and this necessitates the use of at least one clover and preferably more than one grass."

The bulletin then devotes several pages to pasture mixtures for various soils, method of seeding, irrigation, and management.

## DAIRY BULL'S VALUE SHOWN BY OFFSPRING

Farmers Are Advised Not to Sell Sire Until His Daughters Have Been Tested.

C. C. Hayden of the Ohio experiment station is authority for a statement that the dairy bull may be worth more than \$3,000 in one year to a dairy herd. He shows that in the station herd one bull produced daughters averaging 153 pounds more butterfat than their dams. If ten daughters produced milk for six years, the total production of this sire would be worth \$2,750 more than that of a bull that produced no increase, if butterfat is worth 30 cents a pound.

Since the value of the bull can be determined only by the milk and butter yields of his daughters, farmers are advised not to sell the dairy sire until his daughters have been tested. Buyers should not discriminate against an old bull if he has some high producing daughters, for his value cannot be determined until he is at least four years old.

## HOGGING OFF CORN QUITE ECONOMICAL

Purdue Bulletin Outlines Advantages of This Method—Rapid Gains Are Made.

"The opinion that hogging off corn is a wasteful and shiftless practice has been more or less common among good farmers. Feeding tests conducted under average conditions, however, prove quite the opposite. Rapid and economical gains are made by the hogs and satisfactory cash returns received for the corn crop consumed," is stated in extension bulletin No. 48, "Hogging Off Corn," a most interesting and valuable publication issued by the agricultural extension department of Purdue university.

son, fill the storeroom for the winter, and give ample material for canning by the cold-pick methods.

Blanching Celery. Early celery is best blanched with paper or boards. It is more apt to decay if earth is used. Earth is best to blanch late celery.

The Cauliflower Leaves. Keep the cauliflower leaves tied over the heads if you want clean, white, marketable heads.

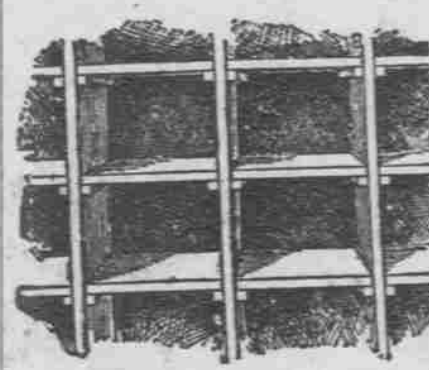
## FARM BOUNTY

### GOOD BUILDING FOR PIGEONS

It Costs From \$1.25 to \$1.75 Per Pair for Construction of Pen, Including Fittings.

A gable roof building 10 to 15 feet wide, 6 feet from the floor to the eaves, and 8 to 9 feet to the ridge makes a good pigeon house. A pen 8 by 9 feet will accommodate 25 pairs of pigeons, while 40 pairs may be kept in a pen 8 by 13 feet. The necessary floor space to allow per pair varies from 2 1/2 to 3 square feet, according to the size of the pen, as a pair of birds requires less floor space in large than in small pens. From 20 to 75 pairs of pigeons may be kept to advantage in each pen. It costs from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a pair to construct pigeon houses, including interior fittings and a small outside pen or fly-way.

Fittings should be as simple as possible and easy to clean. Two nest boxes should be provided for each pair of pigeons, and there should be some extra nests. The nest boxes are usually about 12 inches square, yet some breeders prefer this width and height



Arrangement of Nest Boxes.

with a depth of 15 to 18 inches. Egg or orange crates may be used for nests, but they are difficult to keep clean and less desirable than nests made with one-inch boards. A good method of construction is to use lumber 12 inches wide for the floor of the nests, arranging each floor so that it will slide on cleats and can be easily removed and cleaned. The nests are usually built in tiers against the rear wall of the pen, extending from the floor to 7 or 8 feet high, but they may also be placed on the side walls. All partitions should be solid to the top of the nests, but it is advisable to use wire netting above the nests for ventilation.

## PRODUCING EGGS IN WINTER

First Essential Is Hen Bred for That Particular Purpose—Proper Feeding Is Important.

If you want winter eggs the first essential is a hen that is bred for winter laying. This character of winter laying is inherited from the male bird. The next essential is proper feeding methods. Many fowls take the feed given them and convert it into fat, while those with the born tendency to lay convert the surplus into eggs that needed for body maintenance into eggs. Every hen is born with a certain number of small oviducts, which the hen will develop if she is fed such feed as she needs to nourish them.

## CHICKENS WITH WEAK LEGS

Trouble Caused by Feeding Young Fowls Too Much Protein or by Too Much Heat in Brooder.

Leg weakness in chickens is caused by feeding the young chicks too much protein, or too much heat in the brooder. In case the brooder is overheated reduce the temperature but not to a degree that will make the chicks uncomfortable. In case the difficulty is caused through excess of protein, increase the ash by feeding oyster shells. Leg weakness generally is overcome when conditions are changed by proper feeding methods.

## SELL ALL NONLAYING FOWLS

Close Culling of Overfat and Determined Sitters Is Recommended—Bringing High Price.

Old hens are bringing an unusually high price now and for this time of year. A close culling of overfat and determined sitters is recommended. Sell those idle nonproducing hens; if they won't lay in this kind of weather it is a "clinch" that they won't do much this winter.

## GET RID OF "STAR BOARDERS"

Early-Molting Fowls Not Efficient if They Persist in Being Broody—Watch the Flock.

It is a poor layer that idles away her time and is not laying now. Early-molting fowls are not efficient producers if they persist in being broody and fail to utilize the favorable season of production. Watch your flock and cull out the "star boarders."

## BABY CHICKS REQUIRE HEAT

One Night's Chilling Is Sufficient to Bring on Bowel Trouble—Don't Let Them Crowd.

Baby chicks need heat these nights. It only takes one night's chilling to bring on bowel trouble. Have them well spread out around the hove and not under it when you look at them for the last time at night.

Mite Cuts Profits. The small mite is a mighty big factor in robbing you of poultry profits.

## HELP FOR WORKING WOMEN

Some Have to Keep on Until They Almost Drop. How Mrs. Conley Got Help.

Here is a letter from a woman who had to work, but was too weak and suffered too much to continue. How she regained health:—"I suffered so much with female weakness that I could not do my own work."

do my own work, had to hire it done. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I tried it. I took three bottles and I found it to be all you claim. Now I feel as well as ever I did and am able to do all my own work again. I recommend it to any woman suffering from female weakness. You may publish my letter if you wish."—Mrs. JAMES CONLEY, 516 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism.

All women are invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special advice.—It will be confidential.

## The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

Arrangement of Nest Boxes.

with a depth of 15 to 18 inches. Egg or orange crates may be used for nests, but they are difficult to keep clean and less desirable than nests made with one-inch boards. A good method of construction is to use lumber 12 inches wide for the floor of the nests, arranging each floor so that it will slide on cleats and can be easily removed and cleaned. The nests are usually built in tiers against the rear wall of the pen, extending from the floor to 7 or 8 feet high, but they may also be placed on the side walls. All partitions should be solid to the top of the nests, but it is advisable to use wire netting above the nests for ventilation.

The longest river in Japan is the Tone, its main course being about 200 miles long.

The man who weds an old flame often finds that she has a red hot temper.

The turtle is slow, but he gets there in time for the soup.

Holland's mines are now producing coal at a rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.

## Nerves All On Edge?

Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. Anyone who has back-ache, nervousness, "blues," headaches, dizzy spells, urinary ills and a tired, worn feeling, would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. This safe, reliable remedy is recommended by thousands who have had relief from just such troubles.

## A Missouri Case

Mrs. Joe Boersig, 1963 Kings Highway, St. Charles, Mo., says: "I was bothered all the time by a steady grinding ache in the small of my back, together with lameness and soreness through my hips. I felt nervous and out of sorts and thought I was going to be doctored. I found little relief. Finally, however, I took Doan's Kidney Pills. They fixed my back up all right and made my kidneys normal. I have had little trouble since."

Get Doan's at Any Store, or a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

## Every Woman Wants

Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE. Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Use as directed. Do not use if you are not sure. 50c. All druggists, or sent by mail. The Paxtine Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

## ECZEMA

"Eczema" is a skin disease that is caused by a variety of causes. It is characterized by redness, itching, and the formation of small blisters. It is a very common skin disease, and it is often very troublesome. It is caused by a variety of causes, and it is often very troublesome. It is caused by a variety of causes, and it is often very troublesome.

## BLACK LEG

Black leg is a disease of the leg, characterized by a black line running down the center of the leg. It is caused by a variety of causes, and it is often very troublesome. It is caused by a variety of causes, and it is often very troublesome.

## ANY INDUSTRIOUS MAN

may derive his time to good advantage selling "Rough on Rats." This is a powerful rat poison, and it is very effective. It is caused by a variety of causes, and it is often very troublesome. It is caused by a variety of causes, and it is often very troublesome.

## "ROUGH ON RATS"

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